

CLEMENCEAU BLUNT IN NOTE TO BERLIN

Answers Plea for Prisoners
With Reminder of German
Brutality.

OWE NOTHING, HE SAYS

Recalls "Systematic" Delay in
Performance of Armistice
Terms.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Nov. 25.—A wireless message from Berlin gives the text of a stern note addressed by M. Clemenceau, president of the Peace Conference, to the chairman of the German delegation at Versailles, refusing to deviate from the terms of the peace treaty in favor of German prisoners who are employed in the work of reconstruction in devastated northern France.

Referring to the brutal treatment meted out to the populations of this district under the German occupation, M. Clemenceau is quoted as saying: "The deepest sentiments of the human heart have been so cruelly injured that public opinion cannot agree to grant the favor you request."

The note sets forth that Germany systematically delayed the performance of the armistice terms, and instances the sinking of the German warships in Scapa Flow, the delay in the delivery of German ships, Germany's Baltic policy and the anti-Entente propaganda in Alsace and the world at large, and declares: "We owe nothing to Germany except the precise fulfillment of the provisions of the peace treaty accepted by Germany."

**ROMANIA AGREES
TO ENTENTE TERMS**
Will Get Another Chance to
Sign Austrian Treaty.

Paris, Nov. 25.—Rumania's reply to the latest Entente note on the question of Rumania's attitude toward Hungary and her status as an ally, which took the form of an ultimatum, is understood to be on the way to Paris. It is expected that the Rumanian government will promise the Entente entire satisfaction on the points raised.

Rumania is to be given another chance to sign the Austrian peace treaty. The Supreme Council decided that a protocol be opened on November 27 permitting Rumania to sign the peace treaty with Bulgaria within eight days, this period to apply also to her signature to the treaty of St. Germain with Austria. A declaration likewise was decided upon to permit Serbia to sign the Austrian treaty, together with the financial annexes of the clauses for the protection of racial minorities to which the Jugo-Slavs have objected.

In a note delivered to Kurt von Lersner, head of the German delegation at Versailles, the Supreme Council says that if the treaty of Versailles is not put into force by December 1 the responsibility will lie with the German Government, as the departure of Dr. Simon for Berlin has delayed further conferences which must be held. Lersner sent a letter to Secretary Duta of the Peace Conference to the effect that the head of the German plenipotentiaries had been convinced that he must consult the Berlin Government regarding the protocol.

The Lersner letter protested against the question of the repatriation of prisoners being bound up with that of putting the treaty into effect, it being pointed out that the allied governments had previously separated these issues. If the promise of France was not kept, the letter stated, German public opinion would not have confidence in any further promise France might make.

Premier Clemenceau, as president of the Peace Conference, replied, saying that Lersner's letter made him question the treaty could be put into force on December 1, owing to the German Government's action, although that Government had known the contents of the protocol since November 1. The delay, M. Clemenceau would be regrettable, as it might raise doubts of the sincerity of Germany's intentions as regarded the execution of the engagements made in the armistice and the peace treaty.

**GERMANY DENIES
TREATY REPUDIATION**

Says There Is No Desire to
Protect Guilty Persons.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Nov. 25.—Referring to the note of Premier Clemenceau to the German Government on the question of German prisoners, a semi-official statement issued here today says:

"The Government does not repudiate its obligations under the treaty and does not desire to withdraw really guilty persons from just punishment. It has, however, made suggestions to the allied Governments through a foreign office official which seem calculated to avoid inconveniences for both the contracting parties."

The *Vossische Zeitung* and the *Tageblatt* comment on the sharpened relations between France and Germany. The *Tageblatt* takes up the question of

GERMANS WANT PAY IN DOLLARS

Ask Settlement Direct From
U. S. Government.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Nov. 25.—German commercial organizations and export and import firms whose property was seized by the United States are opposed to having the American Government hand over the possible proceeds of liquidation to the German Government direct. They assert that such funds should be restored to the original owners of the property in American dollars, to enable them to enter the American markets and generally resume activities.

The prospect that the United States possibly will decide to make a lump settlement with Germany and leave the matter of individual accounting to the German Government has prompted commercial interests formerly active in the United States to suggest Congressional action in the direction of providing for individual settlements between the Alien Property Custodian and German owners. It is asserted that the latter naturally desire to escape finding themselves loaded down with depreciated German commodities.

**GERMANS THINK U. S.
IS TIRED OF EUROPE**

Wolff and Bernhard Make
Diagnosis of the Senate
Treaty Vote.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Nov. 24 (delayed).—Theodor Wolff, editor in chief of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, and Georg Bernhard, political writer of the *Vossische Zeitung*, warn their readers against passing premature judgment on the failure of the United States to ratify the peace treaty. Herr Wolff declares that even if the Senate should finally ratify the treaty the impression would continue to prevail among the European associates of the United States that American opposition to further participation in the effort to untangle the European chaos was so strongly pronounced that future American guarantees could be looked on as something not wholly reliable.

"The Americans will concede us only so much as serve to benefit their own interests," Herr Wolff continues. "They will grant us the credit to cover the cost of their surplus raw products, but for a long time to come the inclination will be prevalent there to grant us and the rest of Europe, whose charms no longer attract them, the minimum needed assistance."

"This minimum they will not withhold in the interests of their own markets, even if the treaty is not ratified. To this extent non-ratification for us would be a moral gain. Wise statesmanship might be able to convert this moral gain into political profits, albeit only gradually, provided it is watchful and endowed with individual thought. The republic, however, is as yet without foreign policy—which is better than possessing one of conservative brand—but is obliged now to defend itself with the meagre remedies at its own command against new demands which continue to be made of it."

In the *Vossische Zeitung* Herr Bernhard expresses the belief that President Wilson's opponents see the League of Nations as a "super-state" which imposes restrictions upon the free expression of national will of the United States; that it is an instrument under which they would be forced to become involved in future European squabbles. Herr Bernhard considers that the establishment of the League of Nations will not only affect the destiny of the United States but primarily give the nations of all the continents the right and privilege to be consulted on all pan-American issues, especially with respect to South American developments.

"The United States does not propose to dispose of its role as guardian of all America for the privilege of concerning itself about far off Europe," Herr Bernhard says. "The Monroe Doctrine is not anti-European. It fundamentally proclaims the right of self-determination of all the world's continents."

SEEK FRANCO-BELGIAN UNION.

Socialists Declare This Is Way to
Insure Security.

ANTWERP, Nov. 25.—The Socialist Federal Congress, meeting at Charleroi, has adopted a resolution in favor of a Franco-Belgian alliance, as the only way to assure Belgium's security and prosperity.

The Liberal War Minister, F. Masson, has declined to remain a member of the Cabinet.

The *Vossische Zeitung* and the *Tageblatt* comment on the sharpened relations between France and Germany. The *Tageblatt* takes up the question of

REDS SEE MIRACLE IN KOLCHAK DEFEAT

Lenine in Speech Calls Vic-
tory "of Historic Im-
portance."

HE SCOFFS AT AMERICA

Says Wilson Failed to Bring
Liberty to Victorious
Democracies.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—"Impudent attacks by enemies of the revolution have brought about a miracle. We have gained a full victory over Kolchak which will be of historic importance for the peoples of the East."

This statement was made by Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier, in the course of an address to the Second All Russian Congress of the Musselman Communist Organization of Eastern Peoples, according to a wireless message from Moscow today. He continued: "At the same time attacks from the west are weakening. The Versailles peace is the greatest blow the Entente could inflict upon itself. The peoples see clearly that President Wilson is not bringing liberty to democracy, even for the victorious nations, and are indebted to unmasked America."

The communists of both the Russian Soviet Government and Gen. Denikine, received by wireless today, claim a victory at Katulinsk, in the Kamysyn region on the lower Volga, each side asserting that the number of prisoners taken by it was large. Gen. Denikine declares his cavalry surrounded and nearly wiped out several Bolshevik regiments.

The Bolsheviks announced the capture of another thousand prisoners during the taking of Tara, 135 miles north of Moscow.

**YUDENITCH'S ARMY
OUT OF EXISTENCE**

Incompetence of Command
Caused Rout, Says Officer.

RAVAT, Esthonia, Nov. 24 (delayed).—The Russian northwest army, which attempted recently to capture Petrograd under Gen. Yudenitch, has virtually gone out of existence, according to Gen. Soots, Chief of the General Staff of the Esthonian army. He made this statement on the basis of a report brought in by Col. Rink of the General Staff, who returned from the Narva front Sunday.

According to Col. Rink's report the army was in a bad condition during the retreat following the attempt on Petrograd. Gen. Yudenitch and his staff lost all connection with the army, which was left to its fate, unable to resist the Bolshevik attack. The Yudenitch troops retired in disorder and sought protection on Esthonian territory. Part of the Russian troops with 10,000 refugees have settled south of Narva.

Four Russian divisions which retreated from Tarnburg to Narva are now camped under Gen. Tomson. They willingly obey the orders of the Esthonian chief and are now protecting the positions below Narva. Gen. Yudenitch and his staff are now unemployed. The present critical condition of the Russian troops was caused by the incompetence of the Russian chief command.

The troops had to mix flour with corn owing to the scarcity of bread. Many refugee children died of hunger and cold, but conditions were made better for the survivors.

**FLIGHT FROM OMSK
BECOMES STAMPEDE**

8,000 Women and Children
Reported Taken by Reds.

By the Associated Press.
TAMPA, Siberia, Nov. 18 (delayed).—Eight thousand wives and children of officers making an eleventh hour flight from Omsk are reported to have been captured by the Bolsheviks ten miles east of Omsk.

"For the time being the League of Nations must be constituted within the boundaries of each continent. When these interests have been politically and economically consolidated then the time will be ripe for the promulgation of a genuine world League of Nations."

The *Vossische Zeitung* and the *Tageblatt* comment on the sharpened relations between France and Germany. The *Tageblatt* takes up the question of

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Boleshevik propaganda and, due to the long retreat, the men did not desire to fight. Their officers did not dare to risk battle under the circumstances.

**FOOD IN PETROGRAD
DOLED BY DOCTORS**

Fuel Supply for Only Eighteen
Days; Factories Closing.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Food is so scarce in Petrograd, according to reports from Helsingfors reaching the State Department today, that it is only obtainable on the prescription of a physician. The fuel supply, almost entirely wood, is said to be only sufficient for eighteen days more, and industrial plants have been shut down and theaters closed.

The reports state that of 30,000 bourgeois arrested in Petrograd on the approach of Yudenitch's army on the charge of sympathizing with the White army, 400 were pardoned on the anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

A winter of fearful suffering is looked for in Russia and officials are beginning to assert the belief that the Russian problem will be solved by gradual cessation of fighting due to hardships and starvation.

**SOVIETS READY FOR
PEACE WITH ALLIES**

Demand Counter Revolt Must
Not Be Aided, However.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A Moscow wireless despatch received here quotes the *Pravda* as declaring that the Soviet government is willing to negotiate a peace with the Entente and the Imperialists, but only on condition that the Entente shall undertake not to support the counter revolutionaries.

A despatch on Monday quoted the *Pravda* as declaring that a new Russian government was in project in which the Mensheviks (Moderates) would participate, that a peace offer was to be sent to Admiral Kolchak and Gen. Denikine and that Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier, intended to convene a National Assembly in Moscow.

**SOVIET "BRIBER"
OF WILSON SHOT**

Bakroff Perpetrated Swindle
on Russian Reds.

RIASAN, Russia, Nov. 23 (delayed).—M. Bakroff, the President of the Soviet here, who raised a "local fund for the purchase of Entente Imperialist statesmen," has been shot by the Extraordinary Commission for Combating the Counter Revolution and for misappropriating funds intended for spreading Bolshevik ideas.

According to a newspaper report Bakroff read a despatch to report to the Riasan soviet, declaring that he had bought Premier Clemenceau of France for 150,000 rubles, President Wilson for 200,000 rubles and the Berlin Foreign Office for 50,000 rubles. The commission discovered that the fund was a swindle, and that Bakroff and two local officials in the mobilization department had pocketed the money. Bakroff admitted that he had printed private paper money to the amount of 1,500,000 rubles.

**JAPAN RUSHES WAR
VESSELS TO CHINA**

On Way to Fukien to Menace
People With Bombardment,
Paris Hears.

PROVINCE IS EXCITED

Tokio Gets Assurances From
Allies That They Will Not
Ship Arms to Chinese.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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PARIS, Nov. 25.—Japanese warships are reported to be on the way to Fukien, south China, to menace the population of that region with bombardment, according to confidential advice received here by the Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference.

The entire Province of Fukien is in a state of high excitement over the incidents at Nantai last week, during which Japanese subjects, it is alleged, wounded several Chinese Y. M. C. A. secretaries. Fighting between the Japanese and the Chinese has occurred in the streets during the last month and the Japanese Consul has declared that he will not be responsible for any further bloodshed. In response to a request from him to Tokio warships are being sent to repress the fighting.

It was confirmed here again today that the Japanese have obtained official assurances from the French, British and Italian Governments in a secret agreement that no munitions or arms would be shipped from those countries to China.

The Chinese here intimate that the Japanese are endeavoring to exhaust the supply of war material in China by these methods so that in the event of trouble she would find only a weak resistance by the Chinese.

It has become known that President Francisco recently ordered French munition concerns to abstain from shipments of arms and explosives to China.

**CURZON SAYS EGYPT
CANNOT RULE SELF**

Denies Nationalists Are to Be
Crushed—Plea to Wilson.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Earl Curzon, the Foreign Secretary, speaking in the House of Lords said that Egypt neither was able to protect her own frontiers from aggression nor to guarantee a stable internal government. He declared that Great Britain could not wash her hands of a country standing at the door of Africa and the highway to India. The idea that the aspirations of the Egyptian Nationalists were to be crushed, however, he said, was an extravagant misconception.

The Egyptians, Earl Curzon continued, could not be shown too clearly that, whatever peace was imposed on Turkey, recognition of the British protectorate would be one of those terms. Therefore, no provision in the peace treaty with Turkey would alter the tank with which the mission headed by Lord Milner, Secretary for the Colonies, to investigate the unrest in Egypt was entrusted. Lord Milner was going to consult with the Egyptians with regard to how they could best cooperate in the management of their country under British guidance.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Said Zoglu Pasha, president of the Egyptian delegation to the peace conference, has sent a cablegram to President Wilson, declaring that as a result of having faith in his principles and claiming independence the Egyptians who fought beside the Allies now find themselves the objects of barbarous treatment at the hands of the British authorities. The communication adds: "The bloody scenes which Egypt, powerless, witnesses today solicit your attention. We adjure you not to leave the Egyptian people alone against England."

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LEADING JUGO-SLAVS HELD AS HOSTAGES

Twelve Are Arrested by Italian
Forces of Occupation in
Dalmatia.

BELGRADE GETS REPORT

Sebenico, Thirty Miles From
Zara, Takes Measures Against
D'Annunzio's Army.

By the Associated Press.
BELGRADE, Serbia, Nov. 25.—Twelve prominent Jugo-Slavs have been arrested and held as hostages by the Italian forces of occupation in Dalmatia, according to advice received from Sebenico, thirty miles southeast of Zara. These advisers add that Sebenico is taking measures to guard against a descent by Gabriele d'Annunzio's army.

GENEVA, Nov. 25.—Telegrams received by the Serbian bureau at Bern from Belgrade, Zara and Spalato convey the impression that only prompt interference by the Allies can prevent war over the Adriatic situation, as the Jugo-Slavs are said to have lost patience and to be ready to fight the Italians.

"We are astonished that the Peace Conference permits our people to endure constant Italian persecutions," says one Belgrade paper. "Our peaceful attitude is praiseworthy when we might throw d'Annunzio and his filibusters into the sea."

Another newspaper accuses Italy of desiring to blockade Jugo-Slavia's exports and imports, and thus "strangle her."

**DALMATIA HAS FEAR
OF WAR WITH ITALY**

Serbia's Patience Almost Ex-
hausted by Zara Raid.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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PARIS, Nov. 25.—The Jugo-Slav population of all of Dalmatia is greatly excited by the continued aggressiveness of d'Annunzio and his followers, and the situation has reached a point where it contains a grave threat of war with Italy, as the Jugo-Slavs have lost faith in the possibility of an equitable settlement through the Peace Conference, which soon will adjourn.

The last Serbian note to the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference showed that Belgrade's patience was about exhausted by the Zara raid and indicated a growing disposition to take the remedy into its own hands. In addition to sending this note Serbia has instructed her Ministers in Paris, London and Washington to draw the attention of those Governments to the dangerous situation. The Serbian delegation here has taken similar action, pointing out that an armed conflict will be inevitable should the Italians cross the line of demarcation, and begging the Supreme Council to take efficient measures to end the situation. It says that Serbia believed the Government at Rome would take the necessary measures promptly against d'Annunzio.

Instead of this, it is now pointed out, the Italian Government has remained passive, thus emboldening d'Annunzio to undertake his Zara raid. The delegates say they have received reliable information from credible sources that d'Annunzio really is planning to descend upon Spalato and other parts of Dalmatia. It is also asserted by the Jugo-Slavs that the Italian poet is negotiating with the Montenegrins, promising to give them Cattaro if they will revolt against the Serbians.

The resignation of Foreign Minister Tittoni in Italy appears to have been caused by the fact that the election was plainly a repudiation of his plans. In fact the election seems to have gone against the expansionist policy of Sonnino and Tittoni, so the new Italian Government probably will offer many concessions. But in the meantime d'Annunzio retains the backing of the military party, which controls the army and navy, and the danger is, new that the

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